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Agenda item 148
**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

# Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996

## International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

1. In paragraph 22 of its resolution 59/46 of 2 December 2004, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session in the event of the completion of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism or the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism.

**Matters calling for action by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session**

2. At its 35th meeting, on 1 April 2005, the Ad Hoc Committee finalized the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism.

3. At the same meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution, to which is annexed the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism:

### International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

*The General Assembly*,

*Having considered* the text of the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism elaborated by the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 and the Working Group of the Sixth Committee,

1. *Adopts* the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism annexed to the present resolution, and requests the

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Secretary-General to open the Convention for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 14 September 2005 to 31 December 2006.

2. *Calls upon* all States to sign and ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention.

**Annex**

**International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism**

*The States Parties to this Convention,*

*Having in mind* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of good-neighbourliness and friendly relations and cooperation among States,

*Recalling* the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations of 24 October 1995,

*Recognizing* the right of all States to develop and apply nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and their legitimate interests in the potential benefits to be derived from the peaceful application of nuclear energy,

*Bearing in mind* the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 1980,

*Deeply concerned* about the worldwide escalation of acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

*Recalling also* the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, annexed to General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, in which, inter alia, the States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirm their unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and peoples and threaten the territorial integrity and security of States,

*Noting* that the Declaration also encouraged States to review urgently the scope of the existing international legal provisions on the prevention, repression and elimination of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring that there is a comprehensive legal framework covering all aspects of the matter,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 and the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed thereto,

*Recalling also* that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 51/210, an ad hoc committee was established to elaborate, inter alia, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism to supplement related existing international instruments,

*Noting* that acts of nuclear terrorism may result in the gravest consequences and may pose a threat to international peace and security,

*Noting also* that existing multilateral legal provisions do not adequately address those attacks,

*Being convinced* of the urgent need to enhance international cooperation between States in devising and adopting effective and practical measures for the prevention of such acts of terrorism and for the prosecution and punishment of their perpetrators,

*Noting* that the activities of military forces of States are governed by rules of international law outside of the framework of this Convention and that the exclusion of certain actions from the coverage of this Convention does not condone or make lawful otherwise unlawful acts, or preclude prosecution under other laws,

*Have agreed* as follows:

**Article 1**

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. "Radioactive material" means nuclear material and other radioactive substances which contain nuclides which undergo spontaneous disintegration (a process accompanied by emission of one or more types of ionizing radiation, such as alpha-, beta-, neutron particles and gamma rays) and which may, owing to their radiological or fissile properties, cause death, serious bodily injury or substantial damage to property or to the environment.

2. "Nuclear material" means plutonium, except that with isotopic concentration exceeding 80 per cent in plutonium-238; uranium-233; uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 or 233; uranium containing the mixture of isotopes as occurring in nature other than in the form of ore or ore residue; or any material containing one or more of the foregoing;

Whereby "uranium enriched in the isotope 235 or 233" means uranium containing the isotope 235 or 233 or both in an amount such that the abundance ratio of the sum of these isotopes to the isotope 238 is greater than the ratio of the isotope 235 to the isotope 238 occurring in nature.

3. "Nuclear facility" means:

(a) Any nuclear reactor, including reactors installed on vessels, vehicles, aircraft or space objects for use as an energy source in order to propel such vessels, vehicles, aircraft or space objects or for any other purpose;

(b) Any plant or conveyance being used for the production, storage, processing or transport of radioactive material.

4. "Device" means:

(a) Any nuclear explosive device; or

(b) Any radioactive material dispersal or radiation-emitting device which may, owing to its radiological properties, cause death, serious bodily injury or substantial damage to property or the environment.

5. "State or government facility" includes any permanent or temporary facility or conveyance that is used or occupied by representatives of a State, members of Government, the legislature or the judiciary or by officials or employees of a State or any other public authority or entity or by employees or

officials of an intergovernmental organization in connection with their official duties.

6. "Military forces of a State" means the armed forces of a State which are organized, trained and equipped under its internal law for the primary purpose of national defence or security and persons acting in support of those armed forces who are under their formal command, control and responsibility.

**Article 2**

1. Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person unlawfully and intentionally:

(a) Possesses radioactive material or makes or possesses a device:

(i) With the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or

(ii) With the intent to cause substantial damage to property or the environment;

(b) Uses in any way radioactive material or a device, or uses or damages a nuclear facility in a manner which releases or risks the release of radioactive material:

(i) With the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or

(ii) With the intent to cause substantial damage to property or the environment; or

(iii) With the intent to compel a natural or legal person, an international organization or a State to do or refrain from doing an act.

2. Any person also commits an offence if that person:

(a) Threatens, under circumstances which indicate the credibility of the threat, to commit an offence as set forth in subparagraph 1 (b) of the present article; or

(b) Demands unlawfully and intentionally radioactive material, a device or a nuclear facility by threat, under circumstances which indicate the credibility of the threat, or by use of force.

3. Any person also commits an offence if that person attempts to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article.

4. Any person also commits an offence if that person:

(a) Participates as an accomplice in an offence as set forth in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of the present article; or

(b) Organizes or directs others to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of the present article; or

(c) In any other way contributes to the commission of one or more offences as set forth in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of the present article by a group of persons acting with a common purpose; such contribution shall be intentional and either be made with the aim of furthering the general criminal activity or purpose of the group or be made in the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit the offence or offences concerned.

**Article 3**

This Convention shall not apply where the offence is committed within a single State, the alleged offender and the victims are nationals of that State, the alleged offender is found in the territory of that State and no other State has a basis under article 9, paragraph 1 or paragraph 2, to exercise jurisdiction, except that the provisions of articles 7, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 shall, as appropriate, apply in those cases.

**Article 4**

1. Nothing in this Convention shall affect other rights, obligations and responsibilities of States and individuals under international law, in particular the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international humanitarian law.

2. The activities of armed forces during an armed conflict, as those terms are understood under international humanitarian law, which are governed by that law are not governed by this Convention, and the activities undertaken by military forces of a State in the exercise of their official duties, inasmuch as they are governed by other rules of international law, are not governed by this Convention.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 of the present article shall not be interpreted as condoning or making lawful otherwise unlawful acts, or precluding prosecution under other laws.

4. This Convention does not address, nor can it be interpreted as addressing, in any way, the issue of the legality of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by States.

**Article 5**

Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary:

(a) To establish as criminal offences under its national law the offences set forth in article 2;

(b) To make those offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of these offences.

**Article 6**

Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention, in particular where they are intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.

**Article 7**

1. States Parties shall cooperate by:

(a) Taking all practicable measures, including, if necessary, adapting their national law, to prevent and counter preparations in their respective territories for the commission within or outside their territories of the offences set forth in article 2, including measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize, knowingly finance or knowingly provide technical assistance or information or engage in the perpetration of those offences;

(b) Exchanging accurate and verified information in accordance with their national law and in the manner of and subject to the conditions specified herein, and coordinating administrative and other measures taken as appropriate to detect, prevent, suppress and investigate the offences set forth in article 2 and also in order to institute criminal proceedings against persons alleged to have committed those crimes. In particular, a State Party shall take appropriate measures in order to inform without delay the other States referred to in article 9 in respect of the commission of the offences set forth in article 2 as well as preparations to commit such offences about which it has learned, and also to inform, where appropriate, international organizations.

2. States Parties shall take appropriate measures consistent with their national law to protect the confidentiality of any information which they receive in confidence by virtue of the provisions of this Convention from another State Party or through participation in an activity carried out for the implementation of this Convention. If States Parties provide information to international organizations in confidence, steps shall be taken to ensure that the confidentiality of such information is protected.

3. States Parties shall not be required by this Convention to provide any information which they are not permitted to communicate pursuant to national law or which would jeopardize the security of the State concerned or the physical protection of nuclear material.

4. States Parties shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their competent authorities and liaison points responsible for sending and receiving the information referred to in the present article. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate such information regarding competent authorities and liaison points to all States Parties and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Such authorities and liaison points must be accessible on a continuous basis.

**Article 8**

For purposes of preventing offences under this Convention, States Parties shall make every effort to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the protection of radioactive material, taking into account relevant recommendations and functions of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

**Article 9**

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 when:

(a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State; or

(b) The offence is committed on board a vessel flying the flag of that State or an aircraft which is registered under the laws of that State at the time the offence is committed; or

(c) The offence is committed by a national of that State.

2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:

(a) The offence is committed against a national of that State; or

(b) The offence is committed against a State or government facility of that State abroad, including an embassy or other diplomatic or consular premises of that State; or

(c) The offence is committed by a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in the territory of that State; or

(d) The offence is committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act; or

(e) The offence is committed on board an aircraft which is operated by the Government of that State.

3. Upon ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, each State Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the jurisdiction it has established under its national law in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article. Should any change take place, the State Party concerned shall immediately notify the Secretary-General.

4. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite that person to any of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of the present article.

5. This Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its national law.

**Article 10**

1. Upon receiving information that an offence set forth in article 2 has been committed or is being committed in the territory of a State Party or that a person who has committed or who is alleged to have committed such an offence may be present in its territory, the State Party concerned shall take such measures as may be necessary under its national law to investigate the facts contained in the information.

2. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, the State Party in whose territory the offender or alleged offender is present shall take the appropriate measures under its national law so as to ensure that person's presence for the purpose of prosecution or extradition.

3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to in paragraph 2 of the present article are being taken shall be entitled to:

(a) Communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which that person is a national or which is otherwise entitled to protect that person's rights or, if that person is a stateless person, the State in the territory of which that person habitually resides;

(b) Be visited by a representative of that State;

(c) Be informed of that person's rights under subparagraphs (a) and (b).

4. The rights referred to in paragraph 3 of the present article shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State in the territory of which the offender or alleged offender is present, subject to the provision that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under paragraph 3 are intended.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present article shall be without prejudice to the right of any State Party having a claim to jurisdiction in accordance with article 9, subparagraph 1 (c) or 2 (c), to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to communicate with and visit the alleged offender.

6. When a State Party, pursuant to the present article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify, directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the States Parties which have established jurisdiction in accordance with article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2 and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested States Parties, of the fact that that person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant that person's detention. The State which makes the investigation contemplated in paragraph 1 of the present article shall promptly inform the said States Parties of its findings and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

**Article 11**

1. The State Party in the territory of which the alleged offender is present shall, in cases to which article 9 applies, if it does not extradite that person, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case without undue delay to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.

2. Whenever a State Party is permitted under its national law to extradite or otherwise surrender one of its nationals only upon the condition that the person will be returned to that State to serve the sentence imposed as a result of the trial or proceeding for which the extradition or surrender of the person was

sought, and this State and the State seeking the extradition of the person agree with this option and other terms they may deem appropriate, such a conditional extradition or surrender shall be sufficient to discharge the obligation set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article.

**Article 12**

Any person who is taken into custody or regarding whom any other measures are taken or proceedings are carried out pursuant to this Convention shall be guaranteed fair treatment, including enjoyment of all rights and guarantees in conformity with the law of the State in the territory of which that person is present and applicable provisions of international law, including international law of human rights.

**Article 13**

1. The offences set forth in article 2 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between any of the States Parties before the entry into force of this Convention. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be subsequently concluded between them.

2. When a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, the requested State Party may, at its option, consider this Convention as a legal basis for extradition in respect of the offences set forth in article 2. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize the offences set forth in article 2 as extraditable offences between themselves, subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. If necessary, the offences set forth in article 2 shall be treated, for the purposes of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territory of the States that have established jurisdiction in accordance with article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2.

5. The provisions of all extradition treaties and arrangements between States Parties with regard to offences set forth in article 2 shall be deemed to be modified as between States Parties to the extent that they are incompatible with this Convention.

**Article 14**

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in article 2, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.

2. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under paragraph 1 of the present article in conformity with any treaties or other arrangements on mutual

legal assistance that may exist between them. In the absence of such treaties or arrangements, States Parties shall afford one another assistance in accordance with their national law.

**Article 15**

None of the offences set forth in article 2 shall be regarded, for the purposes of extradition or mutual legal assistance, as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives. Accordingly, a request for extradition or for mutual legal assistance based on such an offence may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives.

**Article 16**

Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to extradite or to afford mutual legal assistance if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request for extradition for offences set forth in article 2 or for mutual legal assistance with respect to such offences has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinion or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person's position for any of these reasons.

**Article 17**

1. A person who is being detained or is serving a sentence in the territory of one State Party whose presence in another State Party is requested for purposes of testimony, identification or otherwise providing assistance in obtaining evidence for the investigation or prosecution of offences under this Convention may be transferred if the following conditions are met:

(a) The person freely gives his or her informed consent; and

(b) The competent authorities of both States agree, subject to such conditions as those States may deem appropriate.

2. For the purposes of the present article:

(a) The State to which the person is transferred shall have the authority and obligation to keep the person transferred in custody, unless otherwise requested or authorized by the State from which the person was transferred;

(b) The State to which the person is transferred shall without delay implement its obligation to return the person to the custody of the State from which the person was transferred as agreed beforehand, or as otherwise agreed, by the competent authorities of both States;

(c) The State to which the person is transferred shall not require the State from which the person was transferred to initiate extradition proceedings for the return of the person;

(d) The person transferred shall receive credit for service of the sentence being served in the State from which he was transferred for time spent in the custody of the State to which he was transferred.

3. Unless the State Party from which a person is to be transferred in accordance with the present article so agrees, that person, whatever his or her nationality, shall not be prosecuted or detained or subjected to any other restriction of his or her personal liberty in the territory of the State to which that person is transferred in respect of acts or convictions anterior to his or her departure from the territory of the State from which such person was transferred.

**Article 18**

1. Upon seizing or otherwise taking control of radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities, following the commission of an offence set forth in article 2, the State Party in possession of it shall:

(a) Take steps to render harmless the radioactive material, device or nuclear facility;

(b) Ensure that any nuclear material is held in accordance with applicable International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and

(c) Have regard to physical protection recommendations and health and safety standards published by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

2. Upon the completion of any proceedings connected with an offence set forth in article 2, or sooner if required by international law, any radioactive material, device or nuclear facility shall be returned, after consultations (in particular, regarding modalities of return and storage) with the States Parties concerned to the State Party to which it belongs, to the State Party of which the natural or legal person owning such radioactive material, device or facility is a national or resident, or to the State Party from whose territory it was stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

3(1) Where a State Party is prohibited by national or international law from returning or accepting such radioactive material, device or nuclear facility or where the States Parties concerned so agree, subject to paragraph 3(2) of the present article, the State Party in possession of the radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities shall continue to take the steps described in paragraph 1 of the present article; such radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities shall be used only for peaceful purposes.

3(2) Where it is not lawful for the State Party in possession of the radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities to possess them, that State shall ensure that they are as soon as possible placed in the possession of a State for which such possession is lawful and which, where appropriate, has provided assurances consistent with the requirements of paragraph 1 of the present article in consultation with that State, for the purpose of rendering it harmless; such radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities shall be used only for peaceful purposes.

4. If the radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article do not belong to any of the States

Parties or to a national or resident of a State Party or was not stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained from the territory of a State Party, or if no State is willing to receive such item pursuant to paragraph 3 of the present article, a separate decision concerning its disposition shall, subject to paragraph 3(2) of the present article, be taken after consultations between the States concerned and any relevant international organizations.

5. For the purposes of paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the present article, the State Party in possession of the radioactive material, device or nuclear facility may request the assistance and cooperation of other States Parties, in particular the States Parties concerned, and any relevant international organizations, in particular the International Atomic Energy Agency. States Parties and the relevant international organizations are encouraged to provide assistance pursuant to this paragraph to the maximum extent possible.

6. The States Parties involved in the disposition or retention of the radioactive material, device or nuclear facility pursuant to the present article shall inform the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of the manner in which such an item was disposed of or retained. The Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency shall transmit the information to the other States Parties.

7. In the event of any dissemination in connection with an offence set forth in article 2, nothing in the present article shall affect in any way the rules of international law governing liability for nuclear damage, or other rules of international law.

**Article 19**

The State Party where the alleged offender is prosecuted shall, in accordance with its national law or applicable procedures, communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit the information to the other States Parties.

**Article 20**

States Parties shall conduct consultations with one another directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the assistance of international organizations as necessary, to ensure effective implementation of this Convention.

**Article 21**

The States Parties shall carry out their obligations under this Convention in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States.

**Article 22**

Nothing in this Convention entitles a State Party to undertake in the territory of another State Party the exercise of jurisdiction and performance of functions which are exclusively reserved for the authorities of that other State Party by its national law.

**Article 23**

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice, by application, in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the present article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.

3. Any State which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**Article 24**

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by all States from 14 September 2005 until 31 December 2006 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. The instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall be open to accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**Article 25**

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

**Article 26**

1. A State Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary, who circulates it immediately to all States Parties.

2. If the majority of the States Parties request the Depositary to convene a Conference to consider the proposed amendments, the Depositary shall invite all States Parties to attend such a Conference to begin not sooner than three months after the invitations are issued.

3. The Conference shall make every effort to ensure amendments are adopted by consensus. Should this not be possible, amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of all States Parties. Any amendment adopted at the Conference shall be promptly circulated by the Depositary to all States Parties.

4. The amendment adopted pursuant to paragraph 3 of the present article shall enter into force for each State Party that deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, accession or approval of the amendment on the thirtieth day after the date on which two thirds of the States Parties have deposited their relevant instrument. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any State Party on the thirtieth day after the date on which that State deposits its relevant instrument.

**Article 27**

1. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**Article 28**

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

**In witness whereof**, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 14 September 2005.

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General Assembly

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**Fifty-ninth session**
Agenda items 45, 78, 83, 84, 85, 87 and 89

**Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields**

**Questions relating to information**

**Macroeconomic policy questions**

**Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development**

**Sustainable development**

**Globalization and interdependence**

**Eradication of poverty and other development issues**

## Letter dated 28 March 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Final Communiqué adopted by the thirty-eighth Meeting of the Chairmen/Coordinators of the Group of 77 Chapters held in Geneva from 1 to 2 March 2005.

On behalf of the Group of 77, I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly under agenda items 45, 78, 83, 84, 85, 87 and 89.

(*Signed*) Stafford **Neil**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Group of 77

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**Annex to the letter dated 28 March 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations to the Secretary-General**

**Final Communiqué adopted by the thirty-eighth Meeting of the Chairmen/Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77**

**Geneva, 1 to 2 March 2005**

1. We, the Chairmen/Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77, meeting in Geneva, from 1 – 2 March 2005, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Stafford O. Neil, Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations and Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York, declare our full commitment to the Havana Programme of Action and the South Summit Declaration as the two guiding documents of the South, reflecting the interests and concerns of the developing countries.

2. We strongly believe that the year 2005 presents a formidable challenge for the developing countries as we prepare for the follow-up and implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other issues to be considered at the special event of the 60th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Second South Summit would therefore be an opportune occasion to advance the development agenda for developing countries and strengthen South-South cooperation.

3. We recognize that if we are to realize the full potential of the Group of 77 in working together towards the realization of our common goals and objectives, we must fully enhance coordination between Chapters. This is particularly important as each Chapter of the Group of 77 has its own expertise and experience, which, if fully exploited, can reap significant dividends for the group and for the cause of development.

4. We welcome the reports on the activities and works of the Chapters in 2004 and agree to provide more information for the G77 website and to communicate regularly among ourselves with a view to further enhancing coordination. A revised programme of work of the Group of 77 for the year 2005 will be issued and sent to the chapters a week after this 38th Chapters' meeting.

5. We therefore agreed on specific measures to improve coordination between chapters including:

- The preparation and full implementation of an integrated core work program for the G-77 to ensure that all Chapters are able to contribute their expertise to the major processes underway in a timely and relevant manner;
- Supplementing formal institutional contacts through the facilitation of informal contacts between experts in the various chapters on specific issues to encourage the free flow of ideas and exchange of information, including through the use of ICT, and development of website through the designation of focal points in the various chapters;
- To create a working group, with Geneva Chapter as the Focal Point, to study the proposals put forward at the 40th Anniversary Ministerial Meeting of the G77 and China in Sao Paulo last June, including the proposals circulated by the relevant international organizations such as the South Center, with a view to their sustained implementation and follow-up.

- To improve the coherence and harmony of the overall policy adopted by the Ministers of Finance and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 regarding monetary and financial issues.
- Close engagement with the G-24 especially in relation with the spring meeting of ECOSOC, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization.
- To ensure sustained implementation, and continuing improvement, of the agreements reached at this chapters meeting for greater policy coherence among chapters and within chapters.
- Recommend to the Foreign Ministers of the G-77 at their forthcoming Ministerial Meeting the consideration of the establishment of G-77 at WTO.
- Recommend to the forthcoming eleventh session of the IFCC to be held in Havana from 21-23 March to reconsider the composition and functioning of the group of G-24.
- Request the Group of 24 to provide inputs in relation with the operations of international financial institutions in the context of reviewing the democratization and the participation of developing countries in the global economic governance.

6. As we are meeting following the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Group of 77, we strongly reaffirm our commitment to the strengthening of the solidarity among the membership of the Group. Our group strove and struggled to build a just and equitable world economic system.

7. In this context, we welcome the generous offer by the Government of the State of Qatar to host the Group of 77 Second South Summit in Doha from 12 – 16 June 2005, as well as the generous offer by the Government of Cuba to host the Eleventh Session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (IFCC-XI) from 21 to 23 March 2005 as a part of the preparatory process of the Summit, including the focus on the follow-up of the First South Summit outcome, as well as the review of the implementation of the Havana Programme of Action, particularly in the area of South-South cooperation. In this context, we stress the importance of the active participation of the Chairmen of the Chapters in the preparatory process of the Second South Summit to be held in Doha from 12 to 16 June 2005.

8. Since the Second South Summit will convene on the eve of the high-level plenary meeting of the 60th Session of the General Assembly, it is our sincere hope that at the Second South Summit, we should elaborate a common position aimed at advancing our common aspirations through collective action during the High-level Event.

9. In view of the broad nature of the agenda at the South Summit, and the importance of its outcome, it is indispensable for all members of the Group of 77 to participate in the South Summit at the level of Head of State or Government. In order to make full use of the collective wisdom and experience of the Group of 77, we look forward to the participation of experts from all of the Group of 77 Chapters in the substantive preparatory process for the South Summit, as well as at the Summit itself.

10. We commit ourselves to make a substantive input for the preparation of the final documents of the second South Summit, each within its own area of competence. The Geneva Chapter emphasizes

that their contribution will cover issues including the concept of policy space, the multilateral trading system and multilateral trade negotiations, investment, debt and technology, the international financial architecture, and the emerging new geography of international economic relations.

11. We commend the overall quality of the Millennium Project Report as it concludes that the MDGs are achievable within the time frame of 2015, through a more intensified programme of economic cooperation in the global partnership. We support the Report's emphasis on the principle of national ownership with regard to establishing the priorities and strategies in country programmes. This will ensure that programmes are tailored to meet the needs of each country's socio-economic situation and are not the result of the imposition of economic models based on ideological and theoretical prescriptions.

12. We reaffirm our support to the United Nations in its efforts to develop its full potential and address urgent and serious economic and social problems faced by developing countries. We therefore reiterate the importance of the United Nations as the central forum for dialogue and negotiation on issues relating to international cooperation for development. We attach great political importance to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for economic and social development. Indeed, development is a prerequisite for lasting peace. The realization of the right to development as a basic human right should be given utmost priority.

13. In this regard, the efforts undertaken in the General Assembly in preparation for the Millennium plus 5 present an excellent opportunity for developing countries to make clear their views and priorities. In this regard, we thank Chair of the Group of 77 for his efforts in ensuring that these views and perspectives were conveyed, and for continuing to articulate these ideas.

14. We reiterate our firm commitment to further strengthening South-South cooperation. This modality of cooperation is increasingly important both as a strategy in support of development and as a means of ensuring the effective participation of developing countries in the emerging global economic order. In this context, we welcome the commemoration of the "United Nations day for South-South Cooperation" last December and request the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation to publish on regular basis a report on the status of South-South cooperation as mandated by the South Summit.

15. We also agreed that it is essential to expand South-South Cooperation by encouraging members of the Group of 77 to accede to the Global System of Trade preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP). In that regard, we believe that it would send a very positive signal for those members of the G77 and China that are not members of GSTP to indicate interest at the South Summit in acceding to the GSTP, and for GSTP member countries to signal their participation in the Third Round.

16. We reaffirm the importance of strengthening South-South cooperation in the field of industrial development.

17. We acknowledge the role of United Nations Environment Programme as the main body of the United Nations in the field of environment in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, and the outcome of the 23rd session of the Governing Council/GMEF of UNEP, and in particular the importance of the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building for developing countries. In this regard, we reaffirm the need for an effective and immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building and the provision of new and additional financial resources for its implementation.

18. We also stress the importance of the next 20th session of the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT and highlighted that the outcome of this session should serve to contribute to the High Level Review of the MDGs by the 60th Session of the General Assembly.

19. Within the framework of its deliberations, we take note of the opening of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014), and warmly welcomed this remarkable initiative that would bring enormous benefits to the whole international community. The G-77 also expressed its wish that the international community take all necessary measures in support of the "Education For All" programme developed by UNESCO, the leading United Nations Education agency.

20. We further note the ongoing negotiation of UNESCO's "Draft Convention on the Protection of the Diversity of Cultural Contents and Artistic Expressions". Developing countries are culturally extremely rich and diverse, and for this reason our Group must play a active role in the negotiating process.

21. We take note of the preparations for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), to be held in Tunis, from 16 – 18 November, 2005. In this regard, we emphasize the importance of the participation of Governments in the Working Groups and their efforts in continuing to explore the possible areas of common interests and positions among its members, especially in regard to the financing of a Digital Solidarity Fund, the Governance of the Internet and on efforts to reduce the digital divide.

22. We express and reiterate our preoccupation with the inadequate representation of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions. The share of basic votes fell from 11.3 per cent to 2.1 per cent of the total votes, whereas the number of member states of the IMF has increased from 45 to 184. This has led to a substantial shift in the balance of power in favour of countries with high quotas. We, therefore, stress the need for a more adequate balance in the decision-making process, especially when these decisions touch upon interests of developing countries.

23. We mandate the Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York to undertake necessary consultations with the Member States and the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the designation of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

24. We agree to convene the 39th meeting of the Chairmen/Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77 in New York on the eve of the 60th session of the UN General Assembly.

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**Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations**

**Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan**

# Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2004 to 31 October 2005

## Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for the period from 1 July 2004 to 31 October 2005 (A/59/756). The Committee worked on the basis of an advance text, as the final printed version was not available in time for the Committee's hearings. Moreover, the report was received on the day it was scheduled to be considered. During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and other representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. In its resolution 1547 (2004) of 11 June 2004, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General, pending the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement, to take the necessary steps to pre-position the most critical logistical and personnel requirements to facilitate the rapid deployment of a possible United Nations peace support operation. In July 2004, the Advisory Committee granted commitment authority in the amount of $49,999,400 pursuant to that request. The Committee was informed that as at the end of March 2005, total projected expenditure against that commitment authority was estimated at $40.3 million. Following the establishment of UNMIS by the Council in its resolution 1590 (2005) of 24 March 2005, the Committee granted an additional commitment authority of $50 million to meet the cost of critical logistical and personnel requirements during the first 30 days.

3. It should be noted that the Security Council, in its resolution 1547 (2004), also established the United Nations Advance Mission in the Sudan (UNAMIS) as a special political mission for an initial period of three months. In June 2004 and subsequently in November and December 2004, the Advisory Committee

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recommended approval of charges and/or additional appropriations of $16,636,600, $20,009,500 and $12,716,300 respectively against the provision for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 to meet the requirements of the advance team (the latter two amounts, in fact, represented, in whole or in parts, additional appropriations against which charges were subsequently made). As it was charged to the regular budget, the funding for the advance team is unrelated to the request for commitment authority, with assessment, for UNMIS contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/59/756). Any unspent balance of the amount appropriated for the Advance Mission would revert to the provision for special political missions under section 3 of the programme budget. The Committee was provided with expenditure information for UNAMIS as at 7 March 2005, which shows an unspent balance of $13.4 million (see annex).

4. The report of the Secretary-General currently before the Advisory Committee contains a request for commitment authority, with assessment, in the amount of $595.5 million to cover the financing of UNMIS for the period from 1 July 2004 to 31 October 2005. This amount is inclusive of the commitment authorities granted by the Advisory Committee in July 2004 ($49,999,400) and in March 2005 ($50 million).

5. As noted in paragraph 6 of the report, the detailed budgets for UNMIS for the periods from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 and from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, including the justification of posts and operational costs, will be submitted to the Advisory Committee by the end of May 2005, and will be considered by the General Assembly during the main part of its sixtieth session. The additional funds requested in the report of the Secretary-General are therefore to cover immediate cash requirements and temporary posts for the period from 1 April to 31 October 2005. In this connection, the Secretary-General points out that the civilian staff posts included in the request are all provisional and without prejudice to their approval by the Assembly in October 2005. **The Committee points out that a number of other caveats mentioned in its report on the revised estimates for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) for 2004/05 (A/59/735), including an initial one-year limit on staff contracts, should also apply pending approval of a budget for UNMIS. Accordingly, the Committee in the present report will limit itself to general comments as set out below, which should be taken fully into account in the preparation of the budgets mentioned above.**

6. The proposed organizational structure of the Mission is strikingly different from those of other recently established missions. The two-pillar model used in other integrated missions is adhered to; however, the division of labour between the Deputy Special Representatives heading the pillars, that is, which units report to which deputy, differs noticeably from other missions. Furthermore, the organization chart connects the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to both Deputy Special Representatives, although the second deputy is the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator. **The Committee points out that such an arrangement carries with it the potential for overlap and requires greater clarity in the delineation of functions; this should be addressed in the forthcoming budgets.**

7. The Advisory Committee notes that the proposed structure for UNMIS includes a position designated Chief of Staff, to whom the Public Information Unit

(on occasion), the HIV/AIDS Adviser and the Gender Adviser, among others, report directly. In other integrated missions such units report to the Deputy Special Representative. If the Chief of Staff is not the final reporting officer in this respect, then it appears to the Committee that an additional administrative layer has been added. If the Chief of Staff is the final reporting officer, then, in fact, the position is being transformed beyond its normal responsibility and may indeed eventually evolve into a third pillar. **This should be clarified in the budget submission.**

8. The Mission is to have two headquarters, one in Khartoum and the other in the south of the country, in Juba. There will be a logistics base in El Obeid, and two regional offices and nine subregional offices are planned. The Advisory Committee was informed that, owing to the intention to delegate authority to the regional/subregional offices, it is proposed that each of those offices be headed by a D-1.[3] However, the Committee notes from the additional information provided to it that the number of staff and the number of military personnel and civilian police associated with each of the regional offices varies widely. **The Committee therefore questions the need to uniformly assign the level of D-1 to every regional/subregional office and cautions against the development of a top-heavy structure. The level of the head of each regional/subregional office should depend on the workload, size and functions of the office. The Committee also points out that delegation of authority to the regional/subregional offices should result in a corresponding decrease in the number of staff required at mission headquarters and trusts that every effort will be made to assure coherence and coordination and to avoid duplication of functions between regional offices and mission headquarters.**

9. The Advisory Committee was informed that the Mission had medium- and long-term targets for increasing the recruitment of national staff and that specialized training was planned for such staff. The Committee was informed that the Mission saw this also as a developmental initiative. **The Committee welcomes this approach, which it has encouraged in other missions. Maximum participation of local staff contributes to capacity-building and the transfer of knowledge to the local population and increases the feeling of ownership by the local population of activities carried out by the mission.**

10. The Advisory Committee was informed that a work plan for 2005, containing an integrated list of priorities, had been developed and approved by the agencies, funds and programmes in the Sudan. This had, in turn, been approved by the Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army. **The Committee considers this to be an important coordination and harmonization mechanism and requests the Mission to report on its implementation.**

11. An amount of $7,356,700 is budgeted under military contingents for rations, reflecting daily rates of $8.89 per person for basic rations and $5.78 per person for bottled water. Upon enquiry as to the reason for the high cost of rations in comparison with other missions, the Advisory Committee was informed that the requirement included the cost of inland transport and that it was expected that the cost would decrease once roads were opened. The Mission is also planning to

[3] The Advisory Committee was informed that only nine D-1/D-2 level posts for field offices were included in the table showing substantive staffing (see A/59/756, table preceding para. 10) because the table reflects projected deployment by the end of October 2005, not the highest strength for the period 2005/06, which will be reflected in the full budget.

construct water purification and bottling plants, which should bring down the cost of bottled water.

12. An estimated requirement of $24,239,700 is included under facilities and infrastructure for construction services. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, owing to a lack of usable rental properties, it was envisaged that tented camps would be constructed in a phased manner. Once they were in place, the Mission would begin construction of hardwall accommodations. The Committee was informed that the intention was to use local materials and contractors for the construction of hardwall accommodations, and that it was further intended, subject to General Assembly approval, to turn the buildings over to municipalities once the Mission concluded its work. **The Committee welcomes this approach.**

13. Numerous projects are mentioned throughout the report and supplementary information was provided to the Advisory Committee in such areas as construction (see paras. 11 and 12 above), installation of information technology and communication equipment and training, among others. **The Committee requests that future budget documents provide estimated time lines for the completion of such projects.**

14. A total of $120,027,800 is requested under air transportation. Provision is made for 16 fixed-wing aircraft and 21 helicopters for the 2004/05 financial period and for 17 fixed-wing aircraft and 33 helicopters for the 2005/06 financial period. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that opportunities for regionalization of the use of aircraft had already presented themselves. UNMIS and MONUC had already cooperated on a number of occasions and UNMIS was looking into the possibility of sharing its (one) light jet aircraft with the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea. **The Committee requests the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to explore means of bringing down what could be high costs of air transportation, including maximizing the potential for utilizing resources in the region.**

15. The Advisory Committee was informed that provision had been made in the estimates for contingency funds to be used as a reserve to cover a possible shortfall in some programme areas traditionally funded through voluntary contributions. For example, the Committee was informed that under other services, provision was made for preparing contingency plans to disarm and demobilize 15,000 allied militia forces and provide assistance to 5,000 members of a special group (women, disabled persons and veterans), including the provision of food, clothing, civic education, medical profiling and counselling, education, training and employment referral, transitional safety allowance and training materials. The Committee recalls, in this connection, that in his report on Liberia to the Security Council dated 11 September 2003, the Secretary-General had stated that it was "imperative that not only disarmament and demobilization, but also the initial phases of reintegration, be funded from the assessed peacekeeping budget" (S/2003/875, para. 111) and that the initial budget for the United Nations Mission in Liberia (A/58/539) included a provision for disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration (see also the report of the Committee contained in document A/58/591, paras. 8 and 21). The Committee points out that the General Assembly has never pronounced itself on the use of assessed peacekeeping contributions for this purpose. **The Committee cautions against making automatic provision for the use of assessed contributions for activities that are traditionally funded through voluntary**

**contributions; every effort should be made to coordinate with funds and programmes to raise the necessary voluntary contributions.**

16. The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMIS are contained in paragraph 37 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/59/756). **Taking into account its observations and recommendations set out in the paragraphs above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve the proposals contained in paragraph 37 of the report of the Secretary-General.**

# Annex

## Detailed financial summary of the United Nations Advance Mission in the Sudan (regular budget) for the period from inception to 7 March 2005

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| *Category* | *Allotment* | *Expenditure* |
|---|---|---|
| I. Military and police personnel | | |
| 1. Military observers | | |
| Mission subsistence allowance | 483.4 | 271.5 |
| Travel for emplacement, rotation and repatriation | 49.0 | 48.1 |
| Clothing allowance | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Death and disability compensation | — | — |
| Rations | — | — |
| **Total, line 1** | **534.4** | **322.1** |
| 2. Military contingents | | |
| Standard troop cost reimbursement | — | — |
| Travel for emplacement, rotation and repatriation | — | — |
| Recreational leave allowance | — | — |
| Daily allowance | — | — |
| Mission subsistence allowance | — | — |
| Death and disability compensation | — | — |
| Rations | — | — |
| Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment | — | — |
| Freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment | — | — |
| **Total, line 2** | **—** | **—** |
| 3. Civilian police | | |
| Mission subsistence allowance | 74.6 | 56.0 |
| Travel for emplacement, rotation and repatriation | — | — |
| Clothing allowance | 0.4 | — |
| Death and disability compensation | — | — |
| Rations | — | — |
| **Total, line 3** | **75.0** | **56.0** |
| 4. Formed police units | | |
| Formed police units cost reimbursement | — | — |
| Travel for emplacement, rotation and repatriation | — | — |
| Recreational leave allowance | — | — |
| Daily allowance | — | — |
| Death and disability compensation | — | — |

| *Category* | *Allotment* | *Expenditure* |
|---|---|---|
| Rations | — | — |
| Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment | — | — |
| Freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment | — | — |
| **Total, line 4** | — | — |
| **Total, category I** | **609.4** | **378.1** |
| II. Civilian personnel | | |
| 5. International staff | | |
| International staff salaries | 5 512.9 | 2 531.4 |
| Staff assessment | — | 788.1 |
| Common staff costs | 2 780.5 | 1 060.5 |
| Mission subsistence allowance | 4 133.6 | 2 165.0 |
| Hazardous duty station allowance | — | 0.2 |
| Overtime | — | — |
| Travel for appointment and separation | — | — |
| Other costs | — | — |
| **Total, line 5** | **12 427.0** | **6 545.2** |
| 6. National staff | | |
| National staff salaries | 469.9 | 469.9 |
| Staff assessment | — | 29.7 |
| Common staff costs | 95.5 | 95.5 |
| Overtime | 8.4 | 6.2 |
| Other costs | — | — |
| **Total, line 6** | **573.8** | **601.3** |
| 7. United Nations Volunteers | — | — |
| **Total, line 7** | — | — |
| **Total, category II** | **13 000.8** | **7 146.5** |
| III. Operational costs | | |
| 8. General temporary assistance | | |
| Salaries | — | — |
| Common staff costs | — | — |
| Temporary assistance for meetings — staff assessment | — | — |
| Staff assessment, General Service | — | — |
| Staff assessment, Professional | — | — |
| Overtime | — | — |
| Mission subsistence allowance | — | — |
| Travel for appointment and separation | — | — |
| **Total, line 8** | — | — |

| *Category* | *Allotment* | *Expenditure* |
|---|---|---|
| 9. Government-provided personnel | | |
| Mission subsistence allowance | — | — |
| Travel for assignment and repatriation | — | — |
| **Total, line 9** | — | — |
| 10. Civilian electoral observers | | |
| Mission subsistence allowance | — | — |
| Travel for assignment and repatriation | — | — |
| **Total, line 10** | — | — |
| 11. Consultants | | |
| Non-training | 22.4 | 22.4 |
| Training | — | — |
| **Total, line 11** | **22.4** | **22.4** |
| 12. Official travel | | |
| Non-training | 1 955.2 | 1 796.2 |
| Military personnel (non-observers) | — | — |
| Other personnel (non-United Nations staff) | 14.0 | — |
| Training | — | — |
| **Total, line 12** | **1 969.2** | **1 796.2** |
| 13. Facilities and infrastructure | | |
| Acquisition of prefabricated facilities | 116.9 | 130.9 |
| Acquisition of miscellaneous facilities and infrastructure | — | — |
| Acquisition of bridges for infrastructure | — | — |
| Acquisition of electrical equipment | 1 184.4 | — |
| Acquisition of refrigeration equipment | — | 191.2 |
| Acquisition of generators | 233.4 | 203.1 |
| Acquisition of water purification equipment | — | — |
| Acquisition of water and septic tanks | — | — |
| Acquisition of accommodation equipment | 9.2 | 62.4 |
| Acquisition of fuel tank and pumps | — | 253.7 |
| Acquisition of office furniture | 301.6 | 260.2 |
| Acquisition of office equipment | 247.0 | 125.5 |
| Acquisition of office automation equipment | 1 946.5 | 1 533.2 |
| Acquisition of field defence equipment | 1 647.1 | 1 563.2 |
| Acquisition of security and safety equipment | 1 600.7 | 1 126.2 |
| Acquisition of firefighting equipment | — | — |
| Replacement office automation equipment | 60.0 | — |
| Rental of premises | 2 867.1 | 1 739.6 |

| *Category* | *Allotment* | *Expenditure* |
|---|---|---|
| Rental of office equipment | — | 7.1 |
| Buildings management equipment | 63.0 | 49.2 |
| Utilities | 52.2 | 82.9 |
| Maintenance services | — | 0.2 |
| Maintenance of furniture and office equipment | 60.0 | 1.0 |
| Security services | 57.6 | 57.2 |
| Alteration and renovation services | 1 725.5 | 1 102.2 |
| Construction services | 166.9 | — |
| Stationery and office supplies | 25.0 | 428.2 |
| Spare parts and supplies | — | — |
| Maintenance supplies | 118.7 | 64.1 |
| Field defence supplies | — | — |
| Petrol, oil and lubricants | — | 1.9 |
| Sanitation and cleaning materials | 3.7 | 5.7 |
| Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment | — | — |
| **Total, line 13** | **12 486.5** | **8 988.9** |
| 14. Ground transportation | | |
| Acquisition of vehicles | 2 958.1 | 2 908.1 |
| Acquisition of vehicle workshop equipment | — | 1.3 |
| Rental of vehicles | 573.1 | 733.9 |
| Repairs and maintenance | — | — |
| Liability insurance | — | — |
| Spare parts | 133.6 | 138.1 |
| Petrol, oil and lubricants | 261.2 | 13.4 |
| **Total, line 14** | **3 926.0** | **3 794.8** |
| 15. Air transportation | | |
| Equipment and supplies | — | — |
| Services | — | 230.1 |
| Landing fees and ground handling charges | 80.0 | 135.7 |
| Aircrew subsistence allowance | 126.3 | 17.1 |
| Petrol, oil and lubricants | 1 315.0 | 315.0 |
| *Fixed-wing* | | |
| Liability insurance | 46.0 | 6.0 |
| Rental and operation | 3 833.7 | 2 000.4 |

| *Category* | *Allotment* | *Expenditure* |
|---|---|---|
| *Helicopters* | | |
| Liability insurance | 13.4 | — |
| Rental and operation | 1 655.8 | 452.5 |
| **Total, line 15** | **7 070.2** | **3 156.8** |
| 16. Naval transportation | | |
| Acquisition of marine vessels | — | — |
| Rental and operation | — | — |
| Liability insurance | — | — |
| Spare parts/repairs/maintenance and supplies | — | — |
| Petrol, oil and lubricants | — | — |
| **Total, line 16** | **—** | **—** |
| 17. Communications | | |
| Acquisition of communications equipment | — | 2.3 |
| Acquisition of radio network equipment | 5 141.1 | 5 455.3 |
| Acquisition of test and workshop equipment | — | 42.9 |
| Acquisition of television equipment | — | 67.5 |
| Commercial communications | — | — |
| Cables and telex charges | 847.3 | 522.3 |
| Telephone, long distance | — | 0.1 |
| Postage | — | 0.2 |
| Pouch | — | 4.0 |
| Maintenance of equipment | 192.0 | — |
| Communications support services | — | 138.6 |
| Rental of equipment | — | — |
| Spare parts | 200.0 | 231.9 |
| Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment | — | — |
| *Public information* | | |
| Television production costs | 80.0 | 0.2 |
| Acquisition of public information equipment | — | — |
| Public information services | 50.0 | — |
| Rental of equipment | — | — |
| Data-processing supplies | — | 35.6 |
| Supplies and maintenance | — | — |
| **Total, line 17** | **6 510.4** | **6 500.9** |
| 18. Information technology | | |
| Acquisition of equipment | — | — |
| Acquisition of software packages | 223.3 | — |
| Information technology services | — | — |

| *Category* | *Allotment* | *Expenditure* |
|---|---|---|
| Rental of equipment | 360.0 | 60.0 |
| Maintenance and repair of equipment | — | — |
| Licences, fees and rental of software | — | — |
| Spare parts and supplies | — | — |
| **Total, line 18** | **583.3** | **60.0** |
| 19 Medical | | |
| Acquisition of equipment | 371.0 | 717.7 |
| Medical services | 380.0 | 7.8 |
| Rental of equipment | — | — |
| Supplies | — | — |
| Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment | — | — |
| **Total, line 19** | **751.0** | **725.5** |
| 20 Special equipment | | |
| Acquisition of observation equipment | — | — |
| Mine detection and mine-clearing equipment | — | — |
| Contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment | — | — |
| **Total, line 20** | — | — |
| 21 Other supplies, services and equipment | | |
| Acquisition of other equipment | — | 390.5 |
| Acquisition of electronic data-processing equipment | 138.6 | 1 024.5 |
| Acquisition of binoculars and observation equipment | 22.1 | 21.5 |
| Other Supplies | — | 180.6 |
| Mine detection and mine-clearing services | — | — |
| Mine detection and mine-clearing supplies | — | — |
| Subscription | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| Printing and reproduction | 4.0 | 22.4 |
| Photographic supplies | 30.0 | — |
| Film supplies | — | — |
| Operational maps | 12.2 | 5.4 |
| Uniforms, flags and decals | 200.6 | 90.5 |
| Personal protection gear | — | — |
| Training fees, supplies and services | — | — |
| Election materials | — | — |
| Official functions | — | 5.0 |
| Other hospitality | 12.0 | — |
| External audit | — | — |
| General insurance | 63.9 | 20.2 |
| Bank charges | 30.0 | 4.6 |

| *Category* | *Allotment* | *Expenditure* |
|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous claims and adjustments | — | — |
| Other freight and related costs | 1 398.2 | 1 529.1 |
| Rations, other | 19.6 | 11.2 |
| Loss on exchange | — | — |
| Research grants | — | — |
| Miscellaneous services | — | 96.6 |
| Advertising and promotion | — | 32.4 |
| **Total, line 21** | **1 933.2** | **3 438.5** |
| 22 Quick-impact projects | 500.0 | — |
| **Total, line 22** | **500.0** | — |
| **Total, category III** | **35 752.2** | **28 484.0** |
| **Gross requirements** | **49 362.4** | **36 008.6** |
| Staff assessment income | — | 817.8 |
| **Net requirements** | **49 362.4** | **35 190.8** |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | — | — |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) | — | — |
| **Total requirements** | **49 362.4** | **36 008.6** |